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# The Decorator and Furnisher Supplement.

DEVOTED TO THE

*Upholstery, Carpet, Furniture and House Furnishing Trades.*

VOL. XII.

MAY, 1888.

No. 2.

## AMONG THE TRADES.

*In writing those mentioned herein please quote this Journal.*

IN the recent view of a model interior shown at the Boston Mechanics' Fair, and which we inadvertently credited to the Boston Wall Paper Co. as their exclusive exhibit, several well known Boston firms were participants, and it is only justice to them that this statement should be made. The grate was furnished by the Murdock Parlor Grate Co., the mantel and all the fine carved woodwork by Irving & Casson, and the stained glass by Redding, Baird & Co., while the wall decoration was done by the Boston

the tension of the strings, materially affecting the tones, which the contraction and expansion of the wood caused by changes in the atmosphere constantly undergo. Under their system the strings are rigidly secured and are not subject to variation of tension, and in tuning can be at once brought to the right pitch, and when once correctly tuned stand in tune much longer than under the old system. The quality of the tone of their instruments is much improved by this method, especially the singing quality, and the musical world will not be slow to recognize and appreciate their excellence. In addition to their Upright Piano they are now placing on the market the beautiful Grand Piano, herewith illustrated, which is on exhibition and sale at their various sales-rooms, and to which they specially invite inspection and careful criticism.

for first class goods (and they make no other), their prices are very reasonable. They will send catalogues and price lists on application, and will fill either trade or individual orders from any part of the world promptly.

\* \* \*

We are pleased to note the continued prosperity of the "School of Industrial Art and Technical Design for Women," which was founded by Florence Elizabeth Cory—the first woman carpet designer in America—in 1881, for the purpose of teaching to women who wished to become self-supporting, thoroughly practical and technical design. We have followed with interest the progress of this first school of industrial and technical design for women, and are now glad to announce, that to accommodate the immense growth of classes, larger and more commodious



GRAND PIANO, MADE BY THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

Wall Paper Co., and the entire exhibit was designed by Messrs. Irving & Casson.

\* \* \*

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. having established an enviable and world-wide reputation for their unequalled Cabinet Organ, are fast securing a like result for their Piano. While recognizing the high attainments made by other leading makers in the art of piano making, they claim that their pianos are superior to all others. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvements introduced by them in their new mode of stringing, by which the strings are secured by metallic fastenings directly to the iron frame instead of being wound around iron wrest-pins set in wood, as in the old system, thus obviating the liability to give and slip by frequent tunings, and also the constant changes in

AMONG the Boston manufacturers of furniture in original designs, and of a high artistic quality, L. MATHY, at No. 457 Harrison Avenue, ranks as one of the best. He carries no stock, but articles of his production may be found in many of the finest furniture warehouses of the country. As a designer he is full of originality. He makes a specialty of work to order.

\* \* \*

PROMINENT among the manufacturers of office and library desks is the DERRY & KILMER DESK CO., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue. This is an old established concern, whose reputation is national, and whose products rank among the best in the market. Their specialty is roll top desks, in antique oak, cherry, walnut and mahogany. They are complete in every respect, and

dious quarters have been secured at 124 Fifth Avenue.

During the past few years numerous orders have been filled by the pupils for designs from various manufacturers, their patterns being in demand, not only for the home consumption, but for foreign markets as well, orders having been received for designs for carpets from Leeds and York, England; for table-linen and towelling from Dundee, Scotland; from Carlsbad for decorated china; and from Japan for printed and embroidered silks; these, added to orders from our own manufacturers, have enabled many of the pupils to more than pay their entire expenses at the school; several of the pupils, also, are occupying positions as designers or teachers.

The increased facilities and larger rooms at 124 Fifth Avenue will allow the introduction of new classes, taught by foreign artists, who represent the best Art Schools in Europe. Interior decoration,

## THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER.

modelling, carving, metal chasing—not repoussé), and genuine stained glass painting, will be taught after original methods, such as cannot be obtained elsewhere in America.

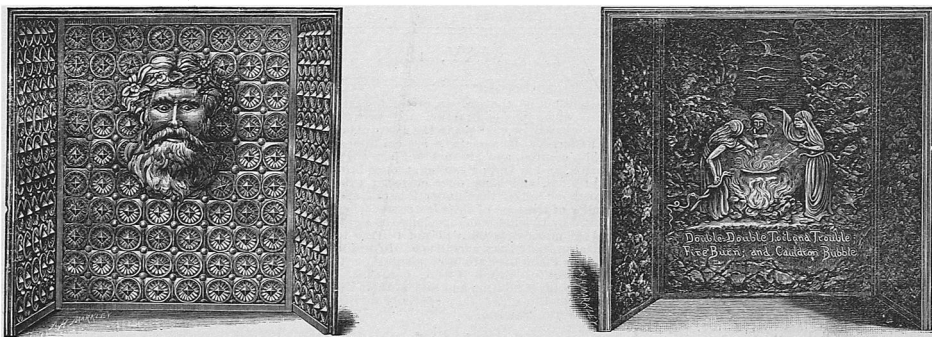
There is a large class, more than two hundred pupils, studying design by correspondence with Mrs. Cory; these pupils are scattered over the United States and Canada, and as an aid to them, and to

are destroyed in the furnace, before it reaches the rooms.

Do you consider the matter of economy in the consumption of fuel an essential question?

As a matter of course I do, for it is a very essential question, but there is a great difference of opinion as to what constitutes economy. I maintain that a given amount of coal contains the properties to pro-

without attention, keeping rooms heated through the night, if desired, as well as through the day, are very great advantages. In the ten years in which this boiler has been in use it has proved unexpectedly satisfactory. Our direct radiators, as may be seen by the cut, are more artistic, and consequently ornamental than the ordinary pipe radiator, and it is so constructed as to give a positive circulation, so that



FIREPLACE LININGS, MANUFACTURED BY THE ABRAM COX STOVE CO.

others as well, a Circulating Library of Art Books, (many of them beautifully illustrated in colors and gold), suggestions for designs, studies, plates, etc., has been established; this Library will undoubtedly be of great assistance to those living at a distance from art centres.

We are heartily glad at the prosperity of this school, which is only at the beginning of a brilliant future.

\* \* \*

THE Boston representative of the DECORATOR AND FURNISHER met Mr. Rufus G. Brown the other day, and interviewed him about house-heating with the following results:

As an expert, Mr. Brown, what do you believe to be the most practical method of heating our houses?

The fact has become so thoroughly established that steam is the best method known at the present time for heating residences, that the question is seldom raised in regard to which is the best and most practical method. The increased demand for steam is due to the fact that the people have become convinced that it is only the question of cost that is considered. Which is best is conceded at once.

Among the reasons for this statement is that with steam we can with equal facility heat the most remote parts of the house, which cannot be done with other systems. Another reason is that a first class steam heating apparatus is so arranged that an even temperature may be maintained in all parts of the house, regardless of the temperature outside. Again, with steam heating apparatus the draft is self-regulating, requiring no attention on the part of the inmates of the house.

Is steam heat preferable, from a sanitary point of view, to hot water or hot air?

As to this question, I maintain that there is no difference between steam and hot water, from the fact that in either case the hot air is radiated from a surface not heated to a degree that would destroy the oxygen or life-giving properties of the air, while with the hot air furnace the air is passed over and radiated from a surface heated to a degree that does destroy the oxygen, and thus weakens the vitality of the atmosphere, beside carrying into the rooms more or less of the gases or dust directly from the furnace. For example, with steam or hot water only a certain maximum temperature can be reached in the radiators, through which the heat is transmitted, which is not sufficient to vitiate the atmosphere, while in a hot air furnace, the interior surface may be heated to several hundred degrees, and the air from this furnace passes directly through the pipes to the rooms, consequently, no matter how pure the air may be before it strikes the furnace, its life-giving properties

duce a certain amount of heat, no more, and no less, if complete combustion is effected. It is claimed by manufacturers of certain heating apparatus that with hot water they can produce much more heat with a given amount of fuel than can be produced with steam or hot air. I agree with them as to hot air, for the reason that with a properly constructed steam or hot water apparatus the heat comes in contact with a larger amount of radiating surface, and is fully preserved by the steam or water itself, no matter how far it may be transmitted, which is the reason why hot air furnaces are impracticable for very large buildings, as a large proportion of the heat of hot air furnaces is absorbed by the flue, in its passage, and consequently is entirely lost. Thus, it will be seen, that with a given space to be heated, the argument of economy in fuel lies against the hot air furnace. Now as to the comparative economy as between hot water and steam, I object to the claim that the former has any advantage, for, supposing the same boilers are used to heat water or produce the steam, to produce a given amount of heat, an equal amount of fuel must be consumed, from the fact that there must be a certain amount of heat produced to heat a certain space. But the hot water people claim that not as high a degree of temperature is required to heat water as to make steam. I answer this by the assertion that they must, to produce the same heat, use more water than is required for steam, and to a sufficient amount to consume at least as much fuel. Beyond this point, I would say that different makes of boilers may require more or less fuel to produce a given amount of heat, and those which require the most are faulty in construction.

What are the particular points of the superiority of your apparatus?

The power or efficiency of any boiler is determined by the amount of surfaces or water spaces to which the heat comes directly in contact. The construction of the Brown boiler is such that all the heat from the combustion of the fuel comes directly in contact with water spaces. So that a larger percentage of the heat is used to generate steam than is obtained with any other construction of boiler, as is shown by the accompanying illustration. As to management, the anti-clinker, for cleaning the fire, the ash-sifting grate, by which all ashes are sifted under the boiler, without taking them out, the great depth of firepot enabling the fire to be kept from ten to twelve hours

the steam entering one end must past through the entire radiator to the outlet. Our indirect radiator is constructed so as to give two or more grades of heat, which is effected by a system of valves, as shown in the cut, which makes it possible to regulate the heat from mild to cold weather to any desired temperature, which also regulates the consumption of fuel. I consider any indirect radiator in which you are obliged to run a sufficient amount of surface to heat a room in the coldest weather to get any heat defective.

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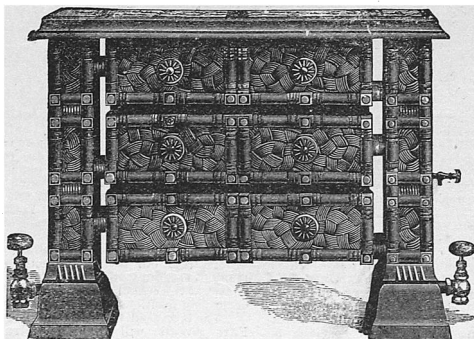
EVERY one who has had occasion to raise or lower the upper sash of the one light sashes now so much used in the better class of houses, will readily appreciate the great convenience and utility of Wagoner's PATENT SASH LIFTER, advertised in this issue. It is one of those inventions, simple and easily applied, that when once used we wonder how we ever got along without it.

\* \* \*

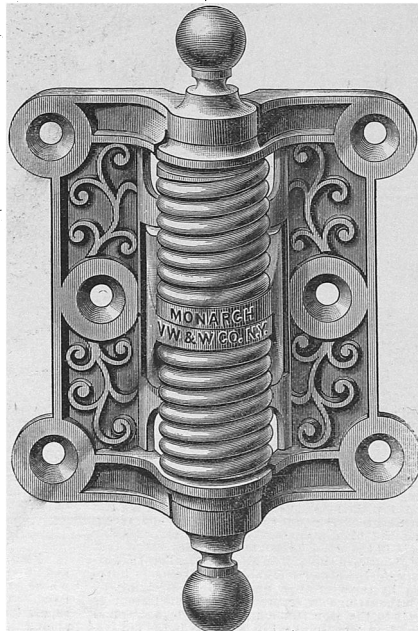
THE artistic Fireplace Linings illustrated on this page are manufactured by the ABRAM COX STOVE CO., for whom Messrs. Wilkinson & Banta, 250 Water Street, are selling agents.

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MESSRS. RADLEY & GREENOUGH have moved from their old stand E. 36th St. to their new quarters at 502 and 504 E. 74th St., where with largely increased facilities they are fully prepared to execute promptly all orders for cabinet decoration in all its branches.



STEAM RADIATOR, MADE BY RUFUS G. BROWN & CO.



MONARCH SPRING HINGE, MADE BY VAN WAGONER & WILLIAMS.